



Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) 1996 List and Schedule

All existing industrial sources in Washington are required to use Reasonably Available Control Technology, or RACT, to control air emissions. In 1993, the Washington State Legislature required the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to establish a framework for systematically performing RACT determinations. This framework is the RACT List and Schedule. The following is the 1996 RACT List and Schedule. (Please see Page 5 for a definition of terms/acronyms used in this document.)

Any source or source category's basic obligation is to be at RACT. This List and Schedule is only meant to prioritize which sources and source categories are expected to be evaluated in the near future. In setting these priorities, Ecology will take into account, among other factors, air quality problems associated with emissions from the particular source or source category.

The List and Schedule is meant to be an informational document, and is not a limit to any regulatory authority. RACT is a regulatory tool that can be used at any time by Ecology or local air pollution control authorities to address air quality problems. Ecology or local air authorities may need to perform RACT analyses on sources not on this List and Schedule in order to address such problems.

Group A1: Sources/Source Categories for Which the Responsible Agency Will Begin RACT Review Within the Next Two Years

<u>Source/Source Category:</u>	<u>Responsibility:</u>	<u>Start:</u>
Hog Fuel Boilers	Ecology	12/96
Fiberglass Fabrication	Ecology	7/97
Municipal Waste Combustors	Ecology	6/96

Group A2: Sources/Source Categories Formerly in Group B That Were Finalized And Now Will Be Incorporated Into Washington's Rules

The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has finalized Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for the following source categories. Ecology and the local authorities are evaluating whether to adopt the federal MACT standards by

(Group A2, continued)

reference, whether the rules can be simplified while still adhering to federal standards, and whether the circumstances in Washington call for other requirements (such as RACT). Ecology has 18 months from the date of finalization to either adopt EPA's MACT standards or develop our own. For purposes of regulatory efficiency, Ecology will attempt to time RACT evaluations with the timing of MACT evaluations. It should be noted that MACT and RACT are different regulatory requirements, and readers should not confuse the requirements or evaluation process of one with the other.

<u>Industry Group/ Source Category</u>	<u>EPA's Finalization Date</u>
Sewage Sludge Incineration	2/93
Industrial Cooling Towers	9/8/94
Offsite Waste & Recovery Operations	10/13/94
Halogenated Solvent Cleaners	11/9/94
Commercial Sterilization Facilities	12/6/94
Gasoline Distribution (Stage I)	12/14/94
Polymers & Resins II	3/8/95
Secondary Lead Smelting	6/23/95
Petroleum Refineries (Other Than Catalytic Cracking or Reforming Units and Sulfur Plant Units)	8/19/95
Aerospace Surface Coating	9/1/95
Marine Vessel Loading & Unloading	9/19/95
Municipal Landfills (NSPS)	3/14/96
Consumer Products List (Section 183(e) of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments)	9/29/95
Wood Furniture Coating	11/14/95
Chromium Electroplating & Anodizing Rules	11/25/95
Ship Building & Repair	12/95

Group A3: Sources/Source Categories Formerly in Group B That Are Expected To Be Finalized Within the Next Two Years And Are Expected To Be Incorporated Into Washington's Rules

EPA is expected to finalize MACT standards for the following source categories within the next two years. Ecology and the local authorities will evaluate whether to adopt the federal MACT standards by reference, whether the rules can be simplified while still adhering to federal standards, or whether the circumstances in Washington call for other requirements. Ecology will have 18 months from the date of promulgation to either adopt EPA's MACT standards or develop our own. For purposes of regulatory efficiency, Ecology will attempt to time RACT evaluations with the timing of MACT evaluations. It should be noted that MACT and RACT are different regulatory requirements, and readers should not confuse the requirements or evaluation process of one with the other.

(Group A3 continued)

<u>Industry Group/ Source Category</u>	<u>EPA's Proposal Date</u>
Hazardous Waste TSDF Phase II (RCRA)	7/22/91
Electric Utility Generators (Nitrogen Oxide (NO _x))	5/30/94
SOCMI, Secondary Sources (NSPS)	8/31/94
Medical Waste Incinerators (NSPS)	2/1/95
Pulp & Paper Combustion	2/27/95
Printing/Publishing	3/1/95
Polymers & Resins IV	3/15/95
<u>Industry Group/Source Category</u>	<u>EPA's Proposal Date</u>
Architectural/Industrial Coating (Section 183(e) of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments	5/5/95
Polymers & Resins I	6/15/95
Off-Site Waste Operations	9/95
Pulp & Paper Chemical	10/29/95
Electric Utility Generators (NO _x) (Section 407(c) of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments)	1/22/96
Portland Cement Manufacturing	1/96
Primary Aluminum Production	2/96
Mineral Wool Manufacturing	2/96
Pharmaceutical Production	3/96
Secondary Aluminum Production	8/96
Ferro-alloys Production	4/96
Oil/Natural Gas Production	1/97
Publicly Owned Treatment Works	3/97
Chlorine Production	11/97
Petroleum Refiners (Catalytic Cracking)	11/97
Primary Copper Smelting	11/97
Non-stainless Steel Manufacturing (Electric Arc Furnace Operation)	12/97

Group B: Sources/Source Categories Subject to Federal MACT Rule-Makings Under the Federal Clean Air Act

Group B is comprised of source categories for which EPA is currently developing MACT regulations under the federal Clean Air Act and which have at least one source in Washington State.

The following list of source categories are those for which MACT standards have not yet been set. Ecology will generally wait until EPA's rule-making has been completed before determining whether further regulatory efforts are warranted at the State level. Such efforts may be warranted

(Group B continued)

where, for example, Ecology determines that residual emissions (after application of the MACT) would likely result in unacceptable air quality impacts or where available pollution prevention measures are more likely to effectively reduce or avoid pollution.

<u>Industry Group/ Source Category</u>	<u>Anticipated Proposal Date</u>
Asphalt Concrete Manufacturing	2000
Asphalt Manufacturing	2000

<u>Industry Group/Source Category</u>	<u>Anticipated Proposal Date</u>
Asphalt Processing	2000
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing	2000
Auto/Truck Surface Coating	2000
Baker's Yeast Manufacturing	2000
Boat Manufacturing	2000
Clay Products Manufacturing	2000
Coke By-Products	2000
Coke Ovens	2000
Explosives Production	2000
Flat Wood Paneling	2000
Fuel Combustion (Industrial)	2000
Fuel Combustion (Process Heaters)	2000
Fuel Combustion (Stationary Engines)	2000
Hazardous Waste Incineration	2000
Hazardous Waste TSDF, Phase II (RCRA)	(?)
Iron Foundries	2000
Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing	2000
Lime Manufacturing	2000
Metal Can and Coil Coating	2000
Municipal Landfills (MACT)	2000
Paint Stripper Users	2000
Paints, Coatings, Adhesives Manufacture	2000
Paper and Other Webs Coating	2000
Phosphate Fertilizer Production	2000
Photographic Chemical Production	2000
Phthalate Plasticizer Production	2000
Plastic Parts and Products	2000
Plywood/Particle Board Manufacturing	2000
Primary Magnesium Refining	2000
Rayon Manufacturing	2000
Rocket Engine Test Firing	2000

(Group B, continued)

Semiconductor Manufacturing	2000
Site Remediation	2000
Steel Foundries	2000
Uranium Hexafluoride Production	2000
Vegetable Oil Production	2000
Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing	2000

Group C: Sources/Source Categories Requiring Further Data Collection to Evaluate Placement Under Group A

All sources and source categories that are not listed under Group A or Group B comprise Group C. However, due to workload and other priorities, Ecology has not attempted to identify specific categories that would fall into a Group C. Ecology believes that additional information will be needed to determine at what point a source category not listed in A or B would be added to those lists. Ecology will continue to review information collected through the operating permit program, EPA's rulemaking efforts and other information sources in order to make these determinations. As appropriate, additional source categories will be added to Group A or B as part of the periodic review of the RACT List in order to fulfill the requirement that "RACT . . . is required for existing sources."

Definitions of Terms/Acronyms

Best Available Control Technology (BACT): An emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated air pollutant emitted from or that results from any new or modified stationary source. BACT is the emission rates that are achievable for a source or modification, determined on a case-by-case basis and taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts and other costs.

Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER): The most stringent of the following:

- (a) The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the implementation plan of any state for a class or category of sources; or
- (b) The most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in practice by a class or category of sources.

Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT): An emission standard for the control of hazardous/toxic air pollutants. For existing sources, MACT may be no less than the average level of control achieved by the best performing 12 percent of existing sources in a source category. More stringent standards may be set by the state or local agencies or on a case-by case basis.

(Group C continued)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS): Federal regulations (40 CFR Part 61) that govern emission of certain toxic air pollutants from a variety of source categories. These regulations set a national minimum level of emissions control for these pollutants.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS): Federal regulations (40 CFR Part 60) that govern emissions of certain air pollutants from a variety of source categories. These regulations set a national, minimum level of emissions control for these pollutants.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): A permitting review program for major pollutant sources that looks at the impact of those sources on ambient air quality, as well as air quality related impacts on national parks and certain wilderness areas.

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): The lowest emission limit that a particular source or source category is capable of meeting through application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): This Act provides standards for the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste, defined as solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations.

For More Information

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